

The Daily Bulletin.

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The Daily Bulletin.

BY W. J. SLATTER.

Terms:

Twenty-five cents per week or one dollar per month. No subscription received for longer than one month. The Daily Bulletin can be obtained at the office, or of newsboys. Our friends everywhere are requested to assist us in extending its circulation.

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NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on Newspapers, sent to actual subscribers, paid quarterly in advance: Daily, 70 cents; Six times a week, 60 cents; Tri-Weekly, 30 cents; Semi-Weekly, 20 cents; Weekly, 10 cents per quarter.

Any amount of requests are satisfied by us publishing the exemption act, which will be found in our paper to-day.

We gratify the request of a good many by re-publishing the address of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson to the people of East Tennessee. Mr. Nelson was one of the leaders of the Union men of East Tennessee, and his influence was extensive. After his arrest in '61, he was paroled, and like a man he has observed his parole, by quietly remaining at home, and giving no encouragement to the disaffection existing among the deluded people of East Tennessee. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has brought him and his influence to a natural position in our defence, and we shall expect to hear of much good resulting from his future course. Read his address, if you have not already read it, and hand it to your neighbors. However, as Union men are scarce in our section of country, we do not know that such advice from us is necessary.

Col. E. W. Cole.—The energy and foresight exhibited by the Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road, Col. E. W. Cole, is in the highest degree commendable. We do not know in the range of our acquaintance, a man better suited for the position. His long experience in Rail Road matters, ought, we admit, to render him competent, but then his superior judgment has been exhibited in several instances where the least inattention or neglect, or the least mistake might have lost to us much of value.—In rebuilding of bridges—burnt ones we mean in particular—he seems to be at home. It seems to cause but little delay for a lot of our bridges, trestle-work, &c., to be burned, for in a twinkling they seem to be up under his management, and on comes the "smoke wagon," as if serious obstacles were of light importance. Long ago the cars would have been running to Nashville, if the military could have cleared the way of Yankees. Sure the cars can whiz along with coal ahead.

An intelligent and observant gentleman remarked lately that at an auction recently held in Charleston, five Government agents were bidding against each other. Is it any wonder we have suffered from artificial forced prices under such a condition of commissariat?

The Lynchburg Republican learns from every section, that the hog cholera is fearfully and fatally prevalent. In the neighboring counties, there are but few farmers who have not lost largely, and in many cases have been so unfortunate as to have their whole stock to die. The prospect thus seems gloomy for meat the coming year.

Expect little and you will not be much disappointed. But our friends expect much, we are sorry we cannot gratify them. We got a dispatch last night announcing "no press."—From a copy of the Knoxville Register brought direct through to us last night, we learn that officers from our army in Kentucky have arrived there, who state that the fight at Perryville was between Hardee's force and the force under Crittenden. The engagement commenced on the 7th, when the Confederates drove back the Federals, capturing 1,500 prisoners. On the morning of the 8th, the fight was renewed, when the Federal force was routed, and 4,000 prisoners and ten pieces of cannon captured. The prisoners had been sent to Danville. Only the right wing of our army was engaged.

Perryville is in Boyle county, about 10 miles from Danville, on the road between Harrodsburg and Lebanon.

Our friends may look for stirring news from down the road before long. There are some very curious things going on now.

A report was out yesterday evening that Yankee cavalry was in Huntsville. Not so.

Dr. Strader, just from Kentucky, represents the feeling of Kentucky all right for the South, and Bragg's army in fine spirits.

Federal "blue backs" can be bought anywhere in Kentucky, south of our army, at 50 cents on the dollar for Confederate Notes. This shows the feeling of Kentuckians, and the confidence they have in our cause. Blue back money buyers ought to go up to Kentucky now.

The Yankees fired upon our men in Augusta, Ky., from the windows, after having raised the white flag, killing Lt. Col. Prentice and Morgan, of Nashville. A block of buildings were surrounded and burnt. Three hundred Federals are known to have perished.

A man just from Virginia tells us that only 15 effective men are left in Col. Turney's 1st Tennessee Regiment.

(From our Extra of yesterday.)

Stewart in Pennsylvania.

PRISONERS, HORSES AND STORES CAPTURED
besides Chambersburg and Mercersburg in Pennsylvania.

STEWART FOREVER!

RICHMOND, 14.

From Winchester, Virginia, 14th. Gen. Stewart has just returned from another grand round of McClellan's army, with a force of cavalry and artillery, passing through Maryland directly into Pennsylvania, capturing a number of towns, Mercersburg and Chambersburg amongst the number, destroying a large amount of ordnance and army stores, and taking large numbers of prisoners and horses, and returning to the Potomac, cut his way through Gen. Stone's division, and crossing without the loss of a man.

The New York World announces a new novel by Marian Harland, entitled "Miriam" and dedicated to G. D. Prentice. Mrs. Harland is now living in Newark, N. J.

—We notice the names of A. F. Eaton and A. J. Nowell, of the 1st Tenn. Regiment, among the prisoners captured by the Federals at Warrenton, Virginia.

One duty of the enrolling officer is, to report deserters and officers absent from their commands. We hope to see a good many stripes that are now shirking duty, forced to fill up their places in the army.

More wood wanted at the Bulletin office, and 100 bushels of coal, if we can get it.

The gunboat Fort Henry, a powerful structure, with Gibraltar walls and a ram attachment, was launched at St. Louis on Thursday, 25th ult.

The Lavergne prisoners have been exchanged, and are lavish in their praise of the Southern people of Nashville, especially the ladies, who greeted the prisoners with cheers, and even went out and embraced some of them as they were marched along the streets. They were freely given all they wished by the citizens and merchants, who refused any pay. Would that Nashville were free from the presence of the Yankees. How anxiously we hope for its redemption from Federal tyranny.

We take the following interesting account of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, from a letter in the Atlanta Intelligencer:

Resting at Martinsburg just long enough to issue rations to our soldiers from the Yankee store houses we took up the line of march towards Harper's Ferry in sight of which we arrived on Saturday morning, September the 13th. At the same time that our division, under General A. P. Hill, took position in front of the town, some of our forces gained the Bolivar Heights, on the Virginia side, while others of our troops took the Maryland Heights, on the opposite side of the river—the last named heights costing us a sharp struggle; six Yankee regiments being stationed on them to defend them. Our forces under Gen. Longstreet and others remained near Frederick City, Maryland, to keep McClellan in check until we reduced the Ferry. On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 15th, the cannonading opened and continued slowly until night. Sunday morning it was renewed. Sunday, late in the afternoon, Gen. Hill moved up his forces, drove in the enemy, and under heavy cannonading, took position ready to carry the place by storm, the next morning. About sunrise Monday morning, (Sept. 15th,) our batteries on the Maryland Heights, Bolivar Heights, (Virginia side,) and other points, opened on the devoted town. From every side thundered the dreadful concert of artillery. Like meteors, the shells flew through the air, burst over the doomed place, spreading death and dismay among the besieged. The enemy replied with spirit—his batteries were even better than our own. Our batteries in front were gradually moved up. Our brigade, commanded by Col. E. L. Thomas, was supporting one of these batteries, and we had to endure a dreadful shelling from the enemy in reply to it. After the cannonading had lasted one and a half hours, orders came for Gen. Pinder's brigade, and ours commanded by Col. Thomas, to prepare to storm the enemy's works in front.—We had already approached to within a short distance and shown ourselves to the foe. The commanders of the two brigades reported ready, but we were spared the fierce encounter by the enemy raising the white flag of surrender. A wild shout of victory went up from our ranks and was answered from every direction. The terms were soon arranged—the surrender was unconditional. Shortly afterwards our

victorious troops marched in, presenting a strange contrast to the Yankees drawn up in line within the fortifications. Most of our troops, officers and all, looked pretty rusty; many of the privates were ragged and barefooted, but were as ready to fight as if they were well clothed and shod. The Yankees were dressed in their best, and one, in derision, asked one of our soldiers why we were so badly clothed.—With cutting wit, he replied: "We always put on our worst clothes when we go to kill hogs." Gen. Jackson gave to Gen. A. P. Hill, the commander of our division, the honor of receiving the surrender. General Hill and Gen. White, the Yankee commander of the place, rode in side by side, the Yankee General dressed in a splendid uniform, and bestriding a beautiful charger, our General in his shirt sleeves, mounted on a very ordinary hack. The contrast between the conquered and the conqueror was striking indeed. To see Gen. Jackson riding along, no one would have taken him to be more than a courier or wagon master, so little does he care for appearance. The soldiers know him, and whenever he appears they greet him with enthusiastic shouts. The surrender of Harper's Ferry ought to reconcile us to the affair of Fort Donelson, if anything can. We took 73 cannons, 12,000 prisoners, 15,000 stand of small arms, large amounts of ammunition and commissary stores, two hundred wagons, near 2,000 horses, and about 1,000 stolen negroes. This rich prize was taken at little cost—our killed and wounded scarcely exceeded two hundred. The terms granted the enemy were liberal. They were paroled and allowed to take their private property—the officers, their side arms, &c. Two Generals were among the prisoners, Gen. White and Gen. Miles—the latter was wounded and died two or three days after the surrender.

The Capture of Harper's Ferry.

The New York Herald, in speaking of the capture of Harper's Ferry by the Confederates, says:

But it cannot be denied that the capture of Harper's Ferry was a triumph and a great advantage to the rebels.—It gave them 11,500 prisoners, and ammunition for the great battle of Wednesday, while it secured a retreat for their fugitive army, and prevented its capture or total destruction. It was the key of the whole position, and was seized by the rebels in the desperation of their defeat and flight, and not in consequence of any pre-arranged strategic plan. Were it not for that event the success of McClellan would have been complete, and the whole rebel army would have been bagged. Its temporary possession served their purpose.

The Herald (McClellan organ,) is evidently trying to sustain its favorite in the falsehood uttered above, i. e. that Harper's Ferry was "seized by the rebels in the desperation of their defeat and flight, and not in consequence of any pre-arranged strategic plan."—What a laughable falsehood. Not only was it pre-arranged by the "rebel" Lee, but it is said to have been the object of Lee to capture Harper's Ferry and garrison, and was contemplated before the army left Richmond. How these New York Journals continue to gull the people of the North is a mystery to us. The Herald tells a palpable lie in order to sugar over the obtuseness of "Little Mc" in failing to divine Gen. Lee's strategic movements until too late, and his inability to prevent that strategic movement from crowning our arms with victory. The difference between Lee and McClellan is, that Lee's strategy gained a glorious victory, while McClellan's strategy brought him defeat, and but for his gunboats his whole army would have been bagged.